

VLR-6/19/90 NRHP-2/27/92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Orange Springsother names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number VSR 629N/A not for publicationcity, town UnionvilleX vicinitystate Virginiacoda VAcounty Orangecode 137zip code 22567

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-state☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

☒ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

## Contributing

6020

## Noncontributing

4020

buildings

sites

structures

objects

6 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Director, VA Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:)

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agriculture: storage

Agriculture: animal facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agricultural: storage

Agricultural: animal facility

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Metal: tin

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**Summary Description**

Orange Springs is located just off VSR 629 in southeastern Orange County, overlooking Terry's Run. The two-story L-plan residence, built of frame, was originally constructed in the 1790s as a tavern; shortly thereafter it was converted into a dining room and "dancing room" or ballroom for the spa complex, which was built around the sulphur springs on the property. Orange Springs was in operation as a resort spa from the early 1790s until about 1850. After the closing of the spa, the dining room/ballroom was remodeled and enlarged for a family home around 1850. The property, acquired by James Coleman in the 1770s, remains in the family. In addition to the residence, surrounding domestic structures, and the springs, the property contains an extensive complex of agricultural buildings dating from the early nineteenth through the second decade of the twentieth century.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

c1790-1916

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Orange Springs is a rare example of an early spa resort located in the Virginia Piedmont that in the mid-nineteenth century evolved from a popular spring resort to a private residence and farm complex. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with mineral spring resorts and their popularity as a source of healing and recreation. Virtually all known Virginia spas were located to the west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Shenandoah Valley or in what is now West Virginia. Although Orange Springs was not as large or well-known as such western resorts as Hot Springs or White Sulphur Springs, the surviving records of Orange Springs testify to its prominence in antebellum Virginia; they contain the names of such patrons as the parents of President James Madison and the president himself.

Orange Springs is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance at the local level as an intact example of a late-eighteenth-century residence that was remodeled in the Greek Revival style in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to the main dwelling which retains a high degree of integrity, the complex contains seven contributing ancillary buildings and two contributing structures that range in date from the late 1790s to 1916.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Orange County, Virginia, Deed, Probate and Tax Records, Circuit Court Records  
Orange, Virginia

Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser, microfilm copies, Rappahannock  
Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Virginia Herald, microfilm copies, Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg,  
Virginia

Hayden, Horace, Virginia Genealogies (Wilkes Barre, PA: 1891)

Research files, Papers of James Madison Project, Alderman Library, University  
of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

Coleman family papers, in possession of Mrs. Kathleen Green Burruss, Rt. 1  
Box 159, Unionville, VA 22567

☐ See continuation sheet

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)  
has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

☒ State historic preservation office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

### Specify repository:

Va. Dept. of Historic Resources

221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 52 acres

### UTM References

A 18 242900 4230460

Zone Easting

Northing

C 18 243410 4230780

B 18 243400 4230390

Zone

Easting

Northing

D 18 242910 4230130

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point A approximately 2100' SE of the intersection of U.S. Route 522  
and Va. Route 629; thence extending approximately 1000' S to point B; thence continuing  
approximately 2000' SE to point C; thence extending approximately 2000' N to point D;  
thence continuing approximately 1600' W to the point of origin.

☐ See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The nominated property comprises the dwelling house and ~~seven~~ contributing domestic and  
agricultural buildings, as well as six noncontributing buildings, and the site of the  
sulphur springs. All buildings on the property are included in the nominated 52 acres.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann L. Miller - Consultant

organization N/A

street & number P.O. Box 542

city or town Madison

date 1 May 1990

telephone 703-923-4772

state VA

zip code 22727

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ORANGE SPRINGS  
Orange County, Virginia

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## Architectural Analysis

Orange Springs stands on a ridge just west of Terry's Run, and to the south of VSR 629, in southeastern Orange County. The residence, formerly the hotel for the Orange Springs spa, is surrounded by mature trees and boxwood. To the front (north) of the house is the well-defined trace of the original entrance road to the resort and low earthen terraces that marked the front gardens of the hotel. To the rear (south) of the building are the remains of large stone walled terraces and a roadway leading down to the sulphur springs located in a low area approximately a hundred yards to the south.

The two story L-plan residence is built of frame covered with weatherboards. The front (north) portion of the house, built on a center-passage plan, rests on a brick English basement: the basement brick above grade is covered with cement plaster. The brick end chimneys both have free-standing stacks. The west chimney is laid in three-course American bond with smooth weatherings; the east chimney is laid in common bond, with stepped weatherings. The gable roof displays a box cornice and a beaded bargeboard. On the rear (south) of the house is a two story gable-roofed ell, constructed on a side-passage plan, set on a stone foundation. The gable end stone chimney on the south end of the ell has a brick stem. A one story, shed-roofed addition is located along the east side of the house. All roofs are covered with standing-seam metal. The front facade was originally five bays in width. A remodeling made in 1901-1902 altered the two east bays: the original windows were removed and paired windows on each level inserted in their place.<sup>1</sup>

The dominant feature of the north (front) facade of the house is a two-story porch, one bay in width, surmounted by a gable roof with a slight kick at the eaves. It dates from the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup> Both levels are supported by chamfered wooden piers with vernacular Doric capitals. Scroll-sawed balusters define the second-level porch. A round window, with a octagonal surround, embellishes the weatherboarded pediment.

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The front (north) section of the house, with one room on either side of a central passageway, was originally constructed in the 1790s as a dining room and "dancing room," or ballroom, for the Orange Springs spa complex that was developed around the sulphur springs on the property. This section was remodeled following the closing of the spa around 1850.

The main level now reflects this mid-nineteenth century remodeling. Entrance into the house, from the front porch into the central passage, is via a large doorway with rectangular transom and sidelights. The passage contains a stair with a continuous newelpost and bannister. Both the central passage and the east room have a simple chair rail and baseboard; the door moldings are distinguished with crossettes. The more elaborate west room, a parlor, boasts a heavily molded, marbeled baseboard, fluted door and window surrounds with corner blocks, and molded panels under the windows in addition to a relatively plain Classical mantel. The planes used to cut these moldings are still stored in the house.<sup>3</sup>

The stair in the passage rises to the second level of this section of the house. The upstairs central passage, now partly enclosed, contains the door to the upstairs porch. The sinuous banister, rising unbroken from the first floor newelpost, finally ends against the enclosed stair leading to the unfinished attic. A secondary passage, located along the south side of the building, connects chambers on the east and west gable ends of the building, and a smaller, unheated room between the west chamber and the central passage. All rooms of the upstairs contain simple beaded chair rails and beaded baseboard. The mantels in the east and west chambers have simple bolection moldings set on plain surrounds, and surmounted by plain board mantel shelves.

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The rear ell was added to the original section in the 1850 remodeling. A passage runs to the south of the original section. An original rear doorway in the south wall of the east room communicates with this passage. A smaller doorway from the rear of the central passage in the north section of the house dates from the early twentieth century. The 18" height difference from the front rooms into the ell is bridged by two steps. A narrow, steep stairway rises from the east end of the passage to the second floor. South of the passage is the rear room of the ell, featuring a pine vernacular Classical mantel. Upstairs in the ell are a hallway and bedroom, with a mantel identical to those in the upstairs rooms of the front section. Like the first story, the second story of the ell is some 18" lower than the front section, and two steps in the upstairs passageway lead up to the door which communicates with the second level passage of the front section. All sections of the ell have simple beaded chair rails, molded baseboards, and simple entablature surrounds on windows and doors.

On the east side of the house is a one-story shed-roofed wing which is composed of three separate sections. The northernmost portion is the oldest, a storage room surrounding the east chimney: its heavy-frame construction suggests that it is an original section of the house or an early addition to the structure. To the south of this are two early-twentieth-century additions: a now-enclosed porch, currently used for storage, and beyond this a kitchen.

Surrounding the house are domestic and agricultural buildings dating from the period of operation of the spa through the mid-twentieth century. East of the dwelling is a series of five outbuildings. Two are non-contributing buildings: a cinderblock chicken house and a frame turkey shed date from about 1948. The nearby well shelter, which replaced an earlier wellhouse in the 1950s, and a small metal manufactured storage building, dating from the 1960s, are non-contributing structures. Most impressive of this complex is the frame smokehouse topped with a pyramidal roof, dating from the period of the operation of the Orange Springs spa. This contributing building is among the oldest surviving outbuildings at Orange Springs.

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South of the house is a pit greenhouse of brick laid in common bond over a fieldstone foundation. Glass windows in the south side admitted light and heat and keep the plants over the cold months; the whole was covered with an insulated shed roof to retain the heat. This contributing building was built for the present owner's grandmother in the late nineteenth century. It overlooks the terraces, which formerly held the cabins for visitors to the springs, and which were subsequently fenced and turned into a garden.

Proceeding west from the house are a log tool shed built in the 1960s, an icehouse dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and a frame garage dating from the 1940s. The latter replaced an earlier carriage shed. Of this group, the icehouse is a contributing structure: the ice-well itself is laid in coursed fieldstone rubble without mortar. Covering the ice-well is a raftered shed, a small gable roof resting directly on the ground. The tool shed and garage are non-contributing buildings.

South of this group of outbuildings is a small frame hen house, a contributing structure built in 1908. To the west is an open area, the former site of the old general store and post office (postmark: "Orange Springs") torn down between 1906 and 1920. Farther west is a complex of three contributing frame buildings: a granary, large barn and cow shed, all built in 1916 following the destruction of a previous complex by lightning.<sup>4</sup>



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### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The changes were made by Mrs. Huldah F. Coleman, grandmother of the present owner. Personal communication from Kathleen Green Burruss, owner of Orange Springs, December 1989.

<sup>2</sup> The date of the porch is given by family tradition as the period of the closing of the spa and the remodeling and enlargement of the dining room/ballroom into the family dwelling. Personal communication from Kathleen Green Burruss, owner of Orange Springs, December 1989.

<sup>3</sup> No building accounts for the Orange Springs renovation are known to survive. However, Kathleen Green Burruss, present owner of Orange Springs, who is a direct descendant of James Coleman, and a respected local historian in her own right, notes that long-standing family tradition identifies the workmen who designed, and perhaps undertook the modeling of the house and the building of the rear ell, as the builders of nearby North Pamunkey Church and Macedonia Christian Church. The family tradition also relates that the same workmen were involved in the enlargement of Mount Valley, eleven miles north of Orange Springs near True Blue in northern Orange County. Mount Valley was then the home of Thomas Davis, whose wife was Eliza Jane Coleman from Orange Springs. The Mount Valley house is now derelict, and some of its woodwork has been removed; however, the writer of this nomination visited Mount Valley in 1981, prior to the house's ruination, and noted that the baseboard moldings at Mount Valley were virtually identical to those in the Orange Springs parlor.

<sup>4</sup> Dates of outbuildings are identified from personal communication from Kathleen Green Burruss, owner of Orange Springs, December 1989.

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### Historical Background

The land upon which Orange Springs stands is a portion of three tracts purchased by James Coleman during the 1770s. Coleman's purchases consisted of 377 acres from Prettyman Merry in 1772, 431 acres from Clayton Coleman in 1778, and 100 acres from Jeremiah Allen in 1779, for a total of 908 acres.<sup>1</sup> The sulphur springs on the property enjoyed a certain therapeutic reputation by at least the early 1790s. James Coleman's first application for a tavern license, on 23 July 1792, noted that the tavern would be located "at the Healing Springs."<sup>2</sup>

The spa was operating in some capacity even earlier than this. James Madison, Sr., father of the president, referred to the healthful properties of Orange Springs in a letter of 1793 to his cousin, Joseph Chew:

Perhaps you may remember a mineral or sulphur Spring about 6, or 700 yards from Terry's Run Bridge in this County: My wife, after following the prescriptions of the most eminent Physicians in this State and taking a variety of medicines without any apparent benefit for about 4 Years for a most troublesome and weakning disorder, spent a month at them in the summer of 1791 & thought the Water agreed with her by bathing & drinking it, which encouraged her to make a farther trial of them, which she did for 10 weeks last Summer; and now, my Dear Sir, I have the inexpressible satisfaction & pleasure to tell you, that, contrary to expectation of every one who saw her in her deplorable state, she now appears, with the blessing of God and the salutary virtue of the water the means, to be restored to her former state of health and is perfectly well, and I think fatter than she ever was before. . . .<sup>3</sup>

James Coleman's advertisement in the Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser, dated 15 July 1793, states that Coleman "will keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at the ORANGE SPRINGS this season. The greatest attention will be given to those who will favor him with their company."<sup>4</sup>

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James Coleman and his family lived in a separate dwelling on the property, a frame house which stood a short distance from the tavern. James Coleman died intestate about 1796 and Orange Springs remained in his estate until all of his nine children came of age. For the remainder of the eighteenth century and into the first decade of the nineteenth century, Coleman family relative James Nelson operated the spa. He continued the tavern at Orange Springs, and added private cabins, or "family houses," at the springs by 1808. On 25 June of that year, Nelson's advertisement in the Fredericksburg newspaper the Virginia Herald stated:

THE subscriber continues to keep ENTERTAINMENT at the Orange SPRINGS. . .the family houses are in good order for those who wish to rent them. The Springs and Baths will be kept in good order throughout the season. All those who may wish to bathe will find their own clothes to bathe in. . .I will board in the tavern at 4 dollars 50 cents per week, the boarders finding their own servants to wait on them. I have corn and oats sufficient for the year, and will sell to those who wish to purchase by the bushel or otherwise.

At least one attendee at the springs, President James Madison, did not rent one of the "family houses," but was granted permission to build his own cabin at Orange Springs.

Following James Coleman's death, his land had been divided among his children. His son, Wilson Coleman, who had continued to live at Orange Springs, purchased his siblings' interests in the estate between 1808 and 1818, when he died. His heirs advertised the Orange Springs property for sale in 1831. As no known letters or diaries describing the operations of the resort are known to survive, this advertisement remains one of the most vivid descriptions of the Orange Springs spa, couched in language that would do justice to any present-day real estate brochure:

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The owners of this well known Property being desirous of disposing of it, now offer it to the public on reasonable and accomodating terms. This beautiful TRACT OF LAND is situated on the South Eastern border of the county of Orange, twelve miles from the Court House, and about thirty from Fredericksburg. It is in the midst of an enlightened and refined society, surrounded with neighbors, possessing in a high degree the customs of a social community. This tract contains upwards of Eight Hundred Acres of Land, that in point of fertility and productiveness of soil will yield to no other in this country. About one fourth of it is in valuable timbered land. One third of it is rich bottom land, lying on each side of a beautiful rivulet, meandering throughout the whole length of the tract. The balance generally is rich and productive, susceptible in every instance of the highest state of improvement. There are two Dwelling Houses upon the tract, one of them is a large and commodious building, situated upon a small but beautiful eminence adjacent to the Springs. The Cabins built for the reception of visitors are neat and convenient. The whole scenery about the Springs, particularly when adorned with the verdure of summer, is striking and exhilarating to the mind. The stables and other out houses are convenient and in excellent repair. The other Dwelling House, though not as large nor elegant is quite as eligibly situated, both as it regards beauty and convenience. The out houses of this likewise are commodious, and in good repair. To suit purchasers, the Tract can be easily divided, separating the Springs from the Farm. It is deemed unnecessary to say anything of the virtues of the water, since the annual number of visitors gives ample testimony of its medicinal quality. The Land will be shown to any person wishing to buy, by the Legatees, who reside upon the premises. If the above Property is not Sold, it will be for rent.<sup>9</sup>

When the property did not sell, a similar advertisement appeared in the Fredericksburg newspaper in April 1835.<sup>10</sup> Again, no sale was made. Two of Wilson Coleman's sons, Robert and John P. Coleman, finally acquired the Orange Springs tract when they and the other heirs settled his estate in 1840.<sup>11</sup>

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The Orange Springs spa apparently closed within the next decade. Although the precise reasons for the closing are unknown, it is likely that the popularity of the western resorts may have been a factor. According to local tradition, the house was enlarged to its present size about 1850. This tradition appears to be supported by county records, as the valuation of the buildings, which had remained at \$1,000 through most of the 1840s, rose to \$1,500 by ca. 1849, and then to \$2,500 in 1857.<sup>12</sup> A final completion date of about 1856 is also indicated by John P. and Robert Coleman's taking out a policy in 1857 with the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia at Winchester. The insured buildings on the tract were a two-story frame dwelling house with a shingle roof, valued at \$1,200, \$100 on a one-story frame store building, and \$900 on "Goods, the usual variety in a country store."<sup>13</sup>

When John P. Coleman died in 1858, he left his share of the land to his son, Nicholas P. Coleman, when Nicholas attained the age of twenty-one years; in the interim John's brother Robert was to care for the boy and the estate.<sup>14</sup> At his death in 1873, Robert Coleman bequeathed "to my nephew Nicholas P. Coleman, all my right title and interest in the Orange Springs estate, both real and personal, just as it stands."<sup>15</sup> Nicholas P. Coleman died about 1875, and Orange Springs remained in his estate until 1923, when his widow, Huldah F. Coleman, and one of his daughters, Mattie C. Morton, deeded their interests in the property to the other daughter, Fannie C. Green. Orange Springs then encompassed 532 acres.<sup>16</sup> In 1941, Fannie C. Green and her husband W. N. Green conveyed Orange Springs to their daughter, Kathleen Green Burruss. Mattie C. Morton and her husband, G. W. Morton, released any interest that they might have in the estate of Nicholas P. Coleman to Kathleen G. Burruss by the same conveyance. Mrs. Kathleen Green Burruss, great-great-granddaughter of James Coleman, remains the owner of Orange Springs, now 450 acres.<sup>17</sup>

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Orange Springs, Orange Co., VA

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Orange Springs remains a significant assemblage of buildings that range in date from the late eighteenth century, the period it is likely that the house was first built for use as a tavern, to the early twentieth century when, following the decline of the spring resort, the property functioned as a private residence and farm operation of the Coleman family. The house is a good example of a rural vernacular interpretation of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. It has received few alterations since the late 1850s and retains its period interior detailing. The variety of domestic and farm dependencies illustrate the range of functions to which this property has been put during its two hundred year history.

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NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Orange County Deed Books 16:29; 17:103 and 17:280, respectively. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.
- <sup>2</sup> Orange County Minute Book 3, p.133. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.
- <sup>3</sup> Letter, James Madison to Joseph Chew, 19 February 1793. Courtesy of the Papers of James Madison Project, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.
- <sup>4</sup> Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser, 8 August 1793, microfilm copy at the Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- <sup>5</sup> James Coleman's inventory was taken on 25 December 1796 (Orange County Will Book 3, p.411, Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia). James Nelson was the brother-in-law of James Coleman's nephew Hawes Coleman (information from Coleman family file in the collection of the Orange County Historical Society, Orange, Virginia).
- <sup>6</sup> Virginia Herald, 1 July 1808, microfilm copy at the Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- <sup>7</sup> Horace E. Hayden, Virginia Genealogies (Wilkes Barre, PA: 1891, p.283).
- <sup>8</sup> Orange County Deed Books 24:286, 25:133, 26:399, 27:37, 27:53 and 27:217. The tracts are variously referred to in the deeds as portions of the estate of James Coleman, "Orange Springs" or the "land where Wilson Coleman resides." Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.
- <sup>9</sup> Virginia Herald, 7 May 1831, microfilm copy at the Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

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- <sup>10</sup> Virginia Herald, 15 April 1835, microfilm copy at the Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia. For comparison, this item reads:  
"The owners of this well known property being desirous of disposing of it, now offer it to the public on reasonable and accomodating terms. This beautiful tract of land is situated on the South Eastern border of the county of Orange, twelve miles from the Court House, thirty miles from Fredericksburg and sixty from Richmond. The tract contains about 900 acres, which in point of fertility and productiveness of soil, will yield to no other in the county. About one-quarter of it is heavily timbered, and one-third is rich bottom, lying on each side of a beautiful rivulet meandering throughout the whole length of the tract. The balance is generally rich and productive, suitable in every instance, to the highest state of improvement. All the buildings are in good repair; to suit purchasers this land is well suited to be divided. It is deemed unnecessary to say anything of the virtues of the water, since the annual number of visitors gives ample testimony of its medicinal quality.  
"A further investigation of this well known property is thought unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase it will, it is presumed, first view it."
- <sup>11</sup> No conveyance is recorded, but the 1840, and previous, Orange County Land Tax Books list the property under the estate of Wilson Coleman; the 1841 Land Tax Book lists the land jointly under the names of J.P. and Robert Coleman, "inherited from Wilson Coleman."
- <sup>12</sup> The traditions regarding the dates for the closing of the spa and the enlargement of the house were cited by Kathleen Green Burruss, present owner of Orange Springs (personal communication, December 1989). The \$ 1000 valuation is given in the Orange County Land Tax Books, 1841 through 1849; the value of the buildings increased to \$ 1500 in the 1850-1856 Land Tax Books, and finally to \$ 2500, apparently reflecting the completion of the improvements, in the 1857 Land Tax Books.
- <sup>13</sup> Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia fire insurance policy on Orange Springs, 1857, in possession of Mrs. Kathleen Green Burruss.
- <sup>14</sup> Orange County, Virginia, Will Book 12, p.331, dated 20 July 1858, probated 22 November 1858. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.



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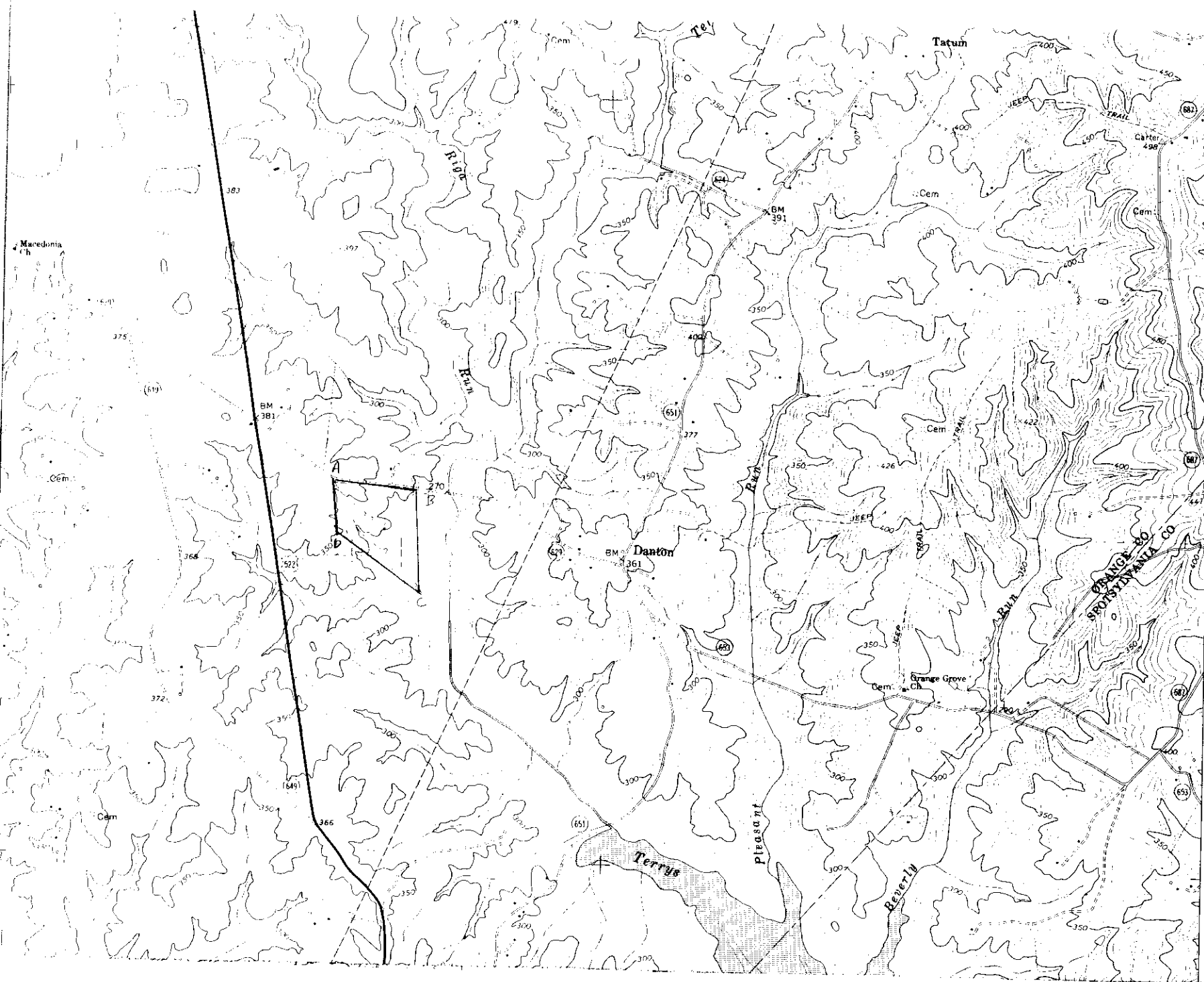
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15 Orange County, Virginia, Will Book 13, p.327, dated 26 September 1873, probated 27 October 1873. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.

16 Orange County, Virginia, Deed Book 117, p.51, dated 2 April 1923, recorded 3 April 1941. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.

17 Orange County, Virginia, Deed Book 117, p.52, dated and recorded 2 April 1941. Orange County Circuit Court Clerk's office, Orange, Virginia.



UTM references:  
A 18-242900-4230460  
B 18-243400-4230390  
C 18-243410-4230780  
D 18-242910-4230130  
Orange Springs

1/11/1  
100  
200